

۱۹.۵

عرفان حقیقی یازدهم پسر A

$$n^3 - 1 = 12n - 1 \Rightarrow n^3 - 12n + 1 = 0 \quad n = 2$$

$$a^3 - 1 \geq 12a - 1 \quad a \in [-1, +\infty)$$

$$a = 2$$

$$a^3 - 12a + 1 \geq 0$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c|c} -1 & 2 & \\ \hline - & + & + \end{array}$$

(۱۵)

$$(a-2)(a^2+2a-1) \geq 0 \quad (a-2)^2(a+1) \geq 0$$

$$3n + k \stackrel{n=2}{\Rightarrow} 12 + k = 2 \Rightarrow k = -10 \quad (2)$$

$$f(n) \Rightarrow 3n - 10 \quad f(7) \Rightarrow 21 - 10 = 11 \quad (2)$$

$$f \circ f(n) \Rightarrow 3(3n - 10) - 10 \Rightarrow 9n - 30 - 10 \Rightarrow 9n - 40$$

$$\frac{an}{n-1} \stackrel{n=a}{\Rightarrow} \frac{a^2}{a-1} = 2a \Rightarrow 2a^2 - 2a = a^2$$

(3)

$$a^2 - 2a = 0 \Rightarrow a(a-2) = 0 \quad a < 2$$

(۱۷.۵)

$a=0$  نمی تواند باشد زیرا در این صورت  $f(a)=0$  می شود و داشتن پدیده نخواهد بود.

$$f^{-1}(n) \Rightarrow \{(\omega, 3), (v, 4), (2, 1), (4, 9)\}$$

$$g^{-1}(a) \Rightarrow \{(1, 3), (4, 1), (\omega, 9)\}$$

$$f \circ f^{-1} \Rightarrow \{(\omega, \omega), (v, v), (2, 2), (4, 4)\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f^{-1} \circ f \Rightarrow \{(3, 3), (4, 4), (v, v), (9, 9)\} \quad \checkmark$$

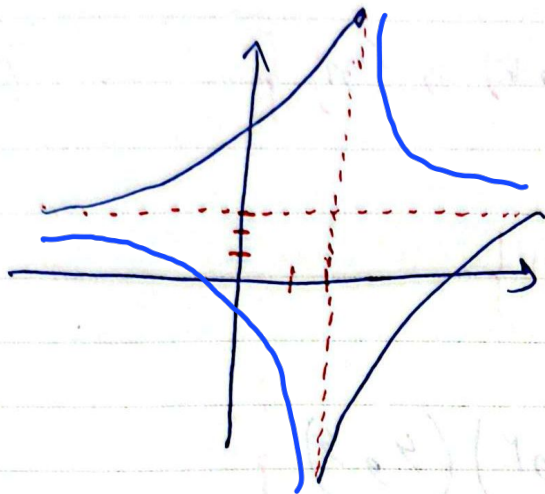
$$f \circ g^{-1} \Rightarrow \{(1, \omega), (\omega, 4)\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$g^{-1} \circ f \Rightarrow \{(3, 9), (v, 3), (9, 1)\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$g^{-1}(n) = \{(1, 2), (3, 2), (\omega, 4)\} \quad \checkmark$$

$$f \circ g^{-1}(n) = \{(1, 4), (3, 1), (\omega, 0)\} \quad \checkmark$$

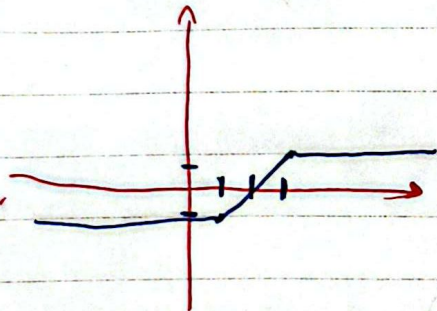
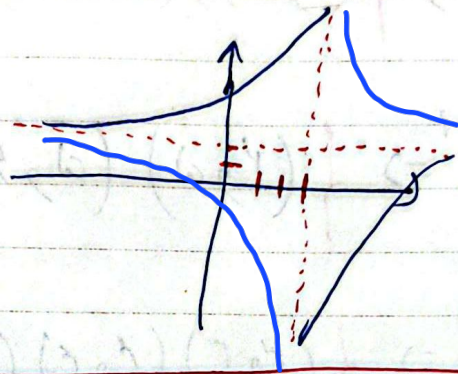
$$n=1 = \frac{r}{r} = \frac{1}{1} \quad \checkmark \quad n = r = \frac{r}{1} = \frac{1}{r} \quad \checkmark$$



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یک به یک است

$$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n+1}{n-1} \quad \checkmark$$



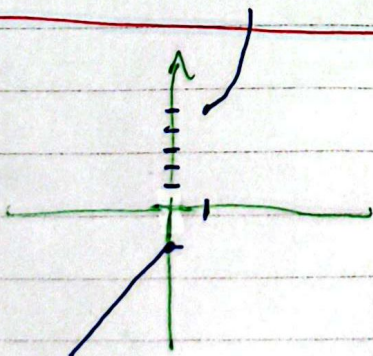
وارون پذیر است [1 و 3] ✓

ظابط  $|n-1| = |n-3|$  در این بازه

$$y = n - 1$$

1/5

$$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{n+1}{2} \quad \checkmark \quad n \in [-1, 1] \\ -2 \leq n \leq 2$$



یک به یک است

$$f^{-1}(n) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{n-1} & n \geq 1 \\ \frac{n+1}{2} & n \leq -1 \end{cases} \quad \checkmark$$

2

$$\frac{n^r(n+r)}{(n+r)} - \frac{(n+1)^r}{n+r} \Rightarrow \frac{n^r + r n^{r-1}}{n+r} - \frac{n^r + r n^{r-1} + 1}{n+r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-r n^{r-1} - 1}{n+r} \xrightarrow{\times \frac{r}{r}} \frac{-r n^{r-1} - r}{r n + r} = f(n)$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{-r n - r}{r n + r} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -r \\ b = -r \\ d = r \end{cases} \checkmark$$

$$f^{-1}(-r) \Rightarrow \frac{1r - r}{-r + r} = \frac{1}{r} \checkmark$$

$$n^r y + y = n \Rightarrow y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{1 + n^r}}{r n} \quad (1)$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 + r n^r}}{r n} & n \geq 0 \\ \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + r n^r}}{r n} & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(n) = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - r n^r}}{r n} \quad |n| < \frac{1}{r}$$

چون  $r > 0$  ہم حالت  $n < 0$  کو نظر انداز کرتے ہیں، اور یہاں سے پہلے اسے